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Far East.
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per annum.

No. 16744.

號一十月七年七十百九千壹第


HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

長丙次歲年六國民華中

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SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
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BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.


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SCOTCH WHISKY.

IS GUARANTEED TO BE MADE FROM
PURE Malted BARLEY IN A POT STILL.

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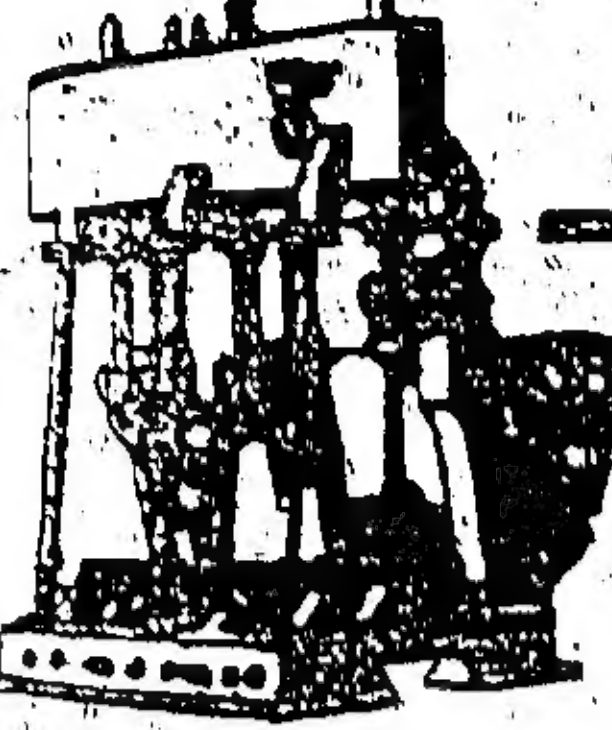
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, ROILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
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over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any size
of 200 tons.

Works Office: 48, CONNOR ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 400.
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Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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ADAMANTLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Terms: From \$5 per day and up.

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At the Eastern Terminus, From Harbour.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.

Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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the late SIEN YING.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Oralation from.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE
NEAR RIGA.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 10.

The Russians captured a thousand
prisoners and a score of guns, includ-
ing heavies, south-west of Riga.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS AND
CAPTURES.

London, Jan. 10.

A Russian official report says:
The battle west of Riga continues.
We captured a position between
the Tinal marsh and the River Aa.

Since the 5th inst. we have cap-
tured 21 heavy and 11 light guns.

THE STRUGGLE IN
ROMANIA.

ROMANIANS TAKE 270 GERMAN
PRISONERS.

London, Jan. 10.

A Russian official report states:
Eight attacks by the enemy on the
heights north of Kasing failed.
The enemy pressed back the
Romanians south of Redoza, but a
counter-attack regained the position
and 270 Germans were taken
prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:
The "Russians and Romanians
failed to recapture positions in the
Susita Valley.

We pressed back the enemy north
and south of the Casinu Valley,
taking in two days 6 officers and 900
men prisoners.

We obtained a foothold on the left
bank of the Putna, north of Focani
and progressed behind the Putna,
between Focani and Fundeni, and
forced the enemy beyond the Sereth.

We took 550 prisoners and con-
tinued to progress at the mouth of
the Rimnicul-Sarat.

THE GERMANS AND
ROMANIA.

AIMING AT ENTIRE OCCUPATION.

London, Jan. 11.

The Times Correspondent at Jassy
says it is undoubted that the Ger-
mans are aiming at the immediate
occupation of the whole of Rumania
despite the inclemency of the
weather. They are bringing up new
troops and pressing their attacks
with extraordinary violence.

London, Jan. 10.

The following ships have been
sunk:
Lesbian (British), Alphonse Con-
seil (French), Chino-maru (Japa-
nese), Bergholm and Markland (Nor-
wegian).

Captain Fry of the Lesbian was
taken prisoner by the Germans.

The Norwegian steamer Lupus and
the Danish steamer Svanen, both on
the voyage to England, were seized
by the Germans and taken to Ham-
burg and Swinemunde respectively.

The steamers Laupar and Hagen
(Norwegian) and three sailing ships
have been sunk.

GERMAN NAVAL REPORT
CONTRADICTED.

London, Jan. 10.

The Admiralty denies the German
claim that the cruiser Shannon was
sunk off the South Coast
in November.

(Continued on Page 2.)

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH
RAIDS.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, Jan. 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:
We seized and consolidated a
section of a trench eastward of
Bapaumont Hamel and took 140
prisoners.

Other prisoners were taken in a
raid eastward of Loos.
We entered trenches opposite
Armentieres, killing many.

THE MESOPOTAMIA
CAMPAIGN.

INDIAN DIVISION'S SUCCESS.

London, Jan. 10.

An official report from Mesopo-
tania says:
The Indian Division dashing
captured on Tuesday a thousand
yards of trench in the Tigris bed
on the right bank, north-east of Rus,
and took 102 prisoners.

THE WILSON NOTE.

ALLIES' REPLY TO INDICATE
TERMS.

London, Jan. 11.

Reuter learns that the Allied Reply
to President Wilson's Note will be
delivered to the American Ambas-
sador in Paris to-day or to-morrow.

It will be a fairly long document
and there is reason to believe that
it will indicate generally the terms
on which the Allies will be prepared
to discuss peace.

The Reply will be published in
France forty-eight hours after Pres-
ident Wilson has received it.

SWITZERLAND AND THE WAR.

THE SWISS COMMANDER-IN-
CHIEF INTERVIEWED.

Paris, Jan. 11.

General Wille, the Swiss Com-
mander-in-Chief, interviewed at
Berne, stated that Germany had
given an assurance that she will not
invade Switzerland, but in the event
of invasion, the Swiss Army will act
in close conjunction with the adver-
saries of her enemies.

SHIPS SUNK OR SEIZED.

London, Jan. 10.

The following ships have been
sunk:
Lesbian (British), Alphonse Con-
seil (French), Chino-maru (Japa-
nese), Bergholm and Markland (Nor-
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The Chinese Mail

第千七百七十一號

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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LD.

THE Company begs to notify the Public that the price of Gas will be REDUCED by TWENTY CENTS per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st February next.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1399

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

AS already notified, this Company's Generating Plant is now carrying on in the vicinity of the maximum load and no further installations can be made for the present. Consumers and Wiring Contractors are warned against the danger of making additions to existing installations and are reminded that under the Regulations for securing the Safety of the Public contained in the Electricity Ordinance 1911 (as amended) "Any person making any addition to any electrical installation connected to the Company's main shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Dollars for every such addition."

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1917. 1395

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE Committee has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1917:

MONDAY	29th January
FRIDAY	23rd February
THURSDAY	29th March
FRIDAY	27th April
WEDNESDAY	30th May
THURSDAY	28th June
FRIDAY	27th July
WEDNESDAY	29th August
THURSDAY	27th September
MONDAY	29th October
WEDNESDAY	28th November
FRIDAY	21st December

By order of the Committee,
EDWARD M. RAYMOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1400

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS.
Are the best in the East.
Tender eating, delicate flavour.
TRY THEM.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebattik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebattik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
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"CHINA MAIL" PUBLICATIONS.

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1891-1903) ... 50
HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Hon. G. A. Buxton, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50
Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam Tai King" translated by E. Z. Kell) ... 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S "LAND AND MEMORANDUM" ... 20

WASHINGTON BOOKS (the new) ... 20

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WANTED.

WANTED young PORTUGUESE or Australian-born Chinese, with a good knowledge of the English language. Good salary to suitable man. Apply—Box 14.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1400

WANTED.

SECOND-HAND SINGER SEWING MACHINE—Apply—Box 12.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1917. 1400

WANTED.

SHORTHAND WRITER wanted. Apply by letter. Box 38.
C/o CHINA MAIL Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 4, 1917.

A COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

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Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

Fire Fund £3,837,047
Life & Annuity Funds £17,897,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940

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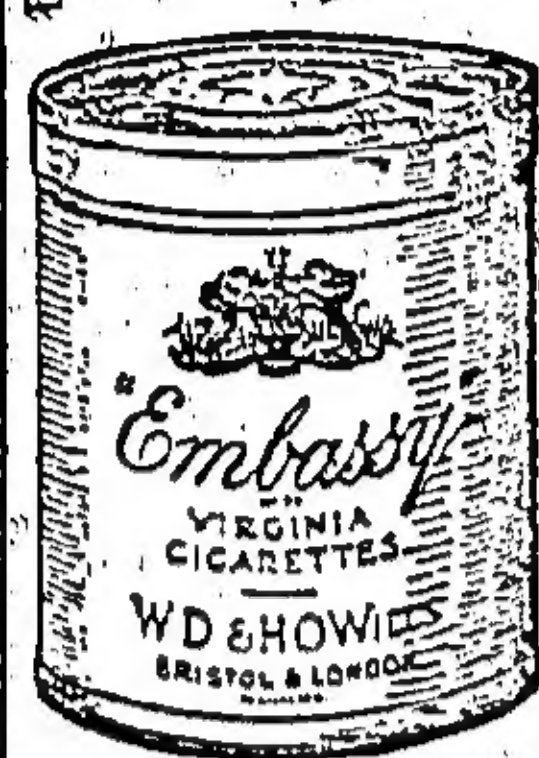
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QUALITY is the point

which is necessary in an enjoyable Cigarette.



That's why "EMBASSY" VIRGINIA No. 77 has been justly described as THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE.

STRAITS STUDENTS AT HONGKONG.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

The following appeared in the *Pingang Gazette* of December 28th:—

Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, who is paying a visit to the Straits and F.M.S. with the object of meeting Chinese gentlemen interested in the University, leaves to-day on a trip to Delf and will return to Singapore via Kuala Lumpur.

Sir Charles is staying at the E. & O. Hotel. To a representative of the "Pingang Gazette" this morning he stated that this is not his first visit to the Straits, though he had not hitherto visited Penang or the States of progress and development in the F.M.S., and particularly with Kuala Lumpur which he considers a "beautifully laid out." Regarding the University, he stated that it was chiefly to get into touch with those Chinese whose sons are now taking University courses, or who may do so at some future date, and to arrange any little difficulties there may be about examinations being held in Penang. There are two matriculation examinations yearly, the principal one being in the summer. The other is held about Christmas time. As a matter of fact, he said, there are no difficulties except very minor ones, easily got over.

THE UNIVERSITY'S CLAIMS.

The visit of Sir Charles Eliot will serve to draw attention to the University's claims to the support of Englishmen as well as Chinese, though the Vice-Chancellor is not here of course specially to put these forward. What has been done hitherto has been spontaneous. The University, as he pointed out, is of particular value from the British point of view since, as is well known, it does so much to promote an excellent understanding between the Chinese and the English peoples, and the fact that it is sending into China a number of young men who have been educated in an English institution and have become accustomed to English ways and English thought must produce good results. For the Chinese themselves the benefits of a training at the University are great, and they are being increasingly recognised. This is noticeably so in the Straits, said Sir Charles Eliot, and a large proportion of the students of the institution (who number altogether over 200) are from Malaya, to be precise 40. Most of them, he informed us, are studying medicine.

MEDICINE AND ENGINEERING.

"I have," he added, "met some of the prominent Chinese here, through Mr. P. T. Allen, of the Protectorate in Penang, and I pointed out that while of course we do not wish to decrease the number of medical students, we do teach other very important things. For instance, there is a large engineering

department, and speaking of the students generally the majority go in for this branch of learning, for which excellent facilities are offered. The Chinese asked many questions which I was glad to answer on this and other points."

Asked why it was that medicine proved a greater attraction to Straits students, Sir Charles Eliot said to some extent it may be due to the realisation that anyone with medical degrees was pretty safe in getting an immediate career in this part of the world after completing his studies. But, he thought, the opportunities in engineering were such that this branch should not be neglected. Students are enabled to see what is being done in the big workshops of Hongkong, and a few selected students are granted facilities for getting practical experience in them. Then again, the Government allows a certain number of students to see something of the routine work of an English Government Office and how things are carried on in actual practice.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS.

"Up to-date (Sir Charles remarked) the success of the University was very gratifying indeed, and there was every reason to anticipate much greater success in the future." The University is supported by both the British and the Chinese Governments, and, as he had stated, much was expected from it in the direction of promoting a good understanding.

"We hope to give practically the same education as in an English University, but very much more cheaply. Probably a Chinese student could not get through a Home University at less than £250 a year, excluding his passage. At Hongkong, where the students are in a British Colony and are among English people, the actual fees obligatory are \$540, and most of the Chinese Government scholars get \$200 or \$300 a year, which is ample. There are two Government scholarships. The King Edward Scholarship, Sir Charles Eliot remarked, is given by the British Government, and is payable for British subjects in Hongkong and the Straits. The President's is given by the Chinese Government.

Finally, Sir Charles assured us that all the students at the University are very hard-working. Those from the Straits have a great advantage to commence with invariably, for they know English so much better than students from China, and this, Sir Charles assured us, is made good use of.

HUGE PROFITS FROM A WRECK.

What may probably be regarded as the "individual shipping" investment which has yielded the largest profit during the war, recently came to the knowledge of the London market. A few years ago, the "Times" says, a British steamer which had straggled on the South American coast was sold, as she lay, to neutrals for £1,500. The purchasers had her refitted and repaired, and employed her in trade. She has now been resold for £250,000, being 200 times the price paid for her as a wreck. This yield takes no account of the cost of salvaging and repairing her, but presumably these expenses would have been very amply covered by her earnings since she was salvaged, including two years of extremely high freights. The present price merely represents the current value of tonnage.

AMERICAN JEWS AND THEIR BRETHREN ABROAD.

A message from New York to the "Daily News" says that widespread interest is taken in a scheme, fathered by Rabbi Magnus, one of the principal Jewish leaders there, for American Jews to lend \$300,000 to their foreign brethren for their recovery after the war. Mr. Justice Brandeis, the latest Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has warmly taken up the cause. There are about 2,500,000 Jews in America, many very wealthy, and it is thought there will be no difficulty in raising the money.

THE MAN WHO GETS THERE

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

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Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

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INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
100, BLOOMINGDALE, CHATER RD.
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HONGKONG & MANILA

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Cables:—A. I. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

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MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.
SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to
H. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,
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IRON STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE REPAIRERS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Caste Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOO STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong September 4, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Cables:—A. I. B. C. Fifth Edition, Engineering, First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR. Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER KEEL BLOCKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	107	10	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	107	10	10	10	10
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No. 223 Dock, Kowloon	107	10	10	10	10
No. 224 Dock, Kowloon	107	10	10	10	10
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used

Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telephone Address
"MILKIN" 1070-1071.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

the 13th January, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including:—
Three Gramophones, Three Pianos, One Pianola and Records, Brass Finger Bowls, Yasse, Flower Pots, &c., &c.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1402

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

MONDAY,

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for election of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Customs and Excise Department, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1917, at 11 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The Revenue Cruiser

"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Cocken Island, extensive repairs were made to this vessel quite recently.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916. 1379

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR, &c., &c., viz:—

One complete apparatus, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete.

One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete.

One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete.

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One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete.

WHY GOOD BLOOD IS RED.

Why are we continually being told that good blood must be bright red? What has colour to do with the quality?

Just this—the oxygen in the air is the great supporter of animal life. One business of the blood is to take the oxygen from the air (which it meets in the lungs) and deliver it to the tissues of the body. When the blood, filled with life-sustaining oxygen, is sent out by the heart, it is bright red. When it returns, impure and deprived of oxygen, it is dark.

You will see, therefore, that there are two prime requisites of health, pure air and bright red blood—the pure air to furnish the oxygen, the rich blood to carry it where it is needed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make your blood rich and red because they increase its power to carry oxygen, actually making it so much more able to carry increased life and strength to every organ of the body.

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to-day, and note the steady improvement in colour of your lips and cheeks; see how your nerves become steadier, your appetite better, your digestion stronger, your step quicker, your troubles lighter; you can obtain them of all dealers, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 35 South Street, New York, U.S.A. \$1.50 a bottle, or \$3.00 for six.

FREE You will find much useful information in the little book "The Blood and Its Work," sent free to any reader in return for a post card to the above address.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 16th January, 1917, commencing at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND SUNDRY BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

As Follows:—

Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, Double Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Brass and Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Bath Room Utensils, Large Roll-top Desk and Writing Tables, &c., Sundry Electro Plated Ware.

Piano by Challen and Sons, London, in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets and Rugs, Clocks, &c., &c.

Sewing Machines, Gent's Bicycle (new), Tennis Rackets and Nettings, &c., &c., Brass Finger Bowls, Child's Cots, Perambulator, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1410

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

MONDAY,

the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m., on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office, for election of

BOOTHES AND MATSHEDS, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.
For Plan and Conditions of Sale apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1403

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Customs and Excise Department, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 20th January, 1917, at 11 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 5, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The Revenue Cruiser

"KUNG TING"

as she now lies on Cocken Island, extensive repairs were made to this vessel quite recently.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916. 1379

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

AN EARLY DATE.

The following LIGHTHOUSE GEAR, &c., &c., viz:—

One complete apparatus, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete. One complete lamp, complete.

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BRITAIN'S SUPREMACY IN FINANCE.

WORLD'S JUDGMENT ON GERMAN METHODS REFLECTED IN FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

DR. HELFFERICH'S BOGUS BUDGET.

Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has made a notable statement to Mr. Tuckey, of the "New York World," in which he compares the sound principles on which British war finance is based with the sham paper credits of the German Government. A digest of the statement was given in a Renter's Cable at the time. The following is the full statement:—

What I wanted, Mr. McKinnon Wood, in seeking an interview, was to ask you to give me some comparative information as to British and German finance—to draw a comparison between their main features.

Well, in their broad features a comparison of the finances of the two countries is possible; in some respects, and in detail it is impossible. In regard to British finance it is easy to make a statement. We do not attempt or desire to conceal our position. Just as before the war, we still publish full financial statements, from which the whole world can judge exactly how we stand as to revenue, loans and expenditure. We have followed the policy of openness, which we think wise and of which we are not afraid. Germany has adopted the policy of concealment, so far as possible, for reasons which no doubt seem wise to them, and which probably are wise. But that policy does not inspire confidence, at least outside Germany. There has been no statement of revenue or expenditure, not even an annual one, since the outbreak of war. The totals of war loans have been published—but the outstanding liability on short term borrowings has been completely concealed.

OUR HUGE WAR TAXATION. I have found that the feature of British war finance, of which people in Great Britain are most proud, is the large sum raised in additional taxation.

Yes, that is so, and I think they have every reason to be proud of the fact that a burden which is two and a half times as large as the heaviest expenditure before the war is borne by all with cheerfulness and good will, and that the nation is not crippled by that burden. It is one sign which cannot be mistaken of the stern determination of the whole people that no sacrifice shall be spared to bring a war into which they were wretchedly forced when their whole thoughts were set upon questions of peaceful progress to a conclusion which shall ensure security and peace for themselves and their children. In the last year of peace the British Parliament accepted the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for large new expenditure on education, housing, and other objects of special amelioration, as little as the thought of war in the minds of our public men. The Finance Bill was finally passed on July 31st, 1914. The revenue was estimated at the record figure of about £200,000,000. In the eight war months of 1914-15 we raised in taxation £172,000,000; in 1915-16 the sum of £287,000,000; and in 1916-17 we shall raise £302,000,000. That is to say, we shall have raised nearly one-third of the total which we shall have spent, after deducting advances to Allies and Dominions, which will be repaid.

GERMAN FINANCES NOT REAL. Have you anything to say about Dr. Helfferich's Budget statement last March?

That exemplifies what I was saying: It was the most amazing budget ever presented to any assembly. The figures are not real figures. Dr. Helfferich openly confessed that he was not giving "reliable estimates of income and expenditure." In the first place he omitted altogether the figures of expenditure on the army and navy—a very notable omission! The figures he did give are of no value. As to both income and civil expenditure, he merely took over the estimates of the last year of peace, with more or less formal alterations, in order, as he explained, to satisfy the constitutional requirements for a budget of some kind or other. It was quite plain that his figures had no relation to present-day facts. It was a bogus budget, and the only merit about it was that there was no concealment of this fact.

OVER £1,000,000 A DAY FOR ALLIES. Dr. Helfferich maintained, did he not, that Germany's average war expenditure is lower than that of Great Britain? Is that correct?

He did not give figures by which I can judge. But it may be so. Very likely it is so. Great Britain is far more liberal in the pay, pensions, and separation allowances granted to her soldiers. We had to enlist and train the greater part of our Army after the outbreak of hostilities. We had to transport them by sea to the seats of war. We had to multiply many times our machinery for the production of munitions. Our naval expenditure is, of course, greater, not only because our Navy is larger, but because the sea is a wider field, and it keeps the sea, while for the most part that of Germany is lying in fortified harbours. Besides, our own expenditure we have readily undertaken a large share of the financial burden of the war, and are now making advances to our Allies and to a smaller extent to our Dominions at the rate of between a million and a million and a half a day.

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL WAR TOTAL. Dr. Helfferich spoke only of the average monthly expenditure on the war. Can you go beyond this and compare the total cost of the war in two countries to date?

So far as Germany is concerned, I can give no estimate. There are no published amounts either of the expenditure of the Imperial Government, as I have already said, or of the special war expenditure of the various Federal States, and I do not know the total of the large burden which the German municipalities have to bear for war purposes, such as allowances to the dependants of soldiers, which in our case are all included in the Imperial budget.

HOW MANY LOANS ARE FLOATED. But is it not the fact that your satisfaction in your revenue returns is fully equalled by the pride felt in Germany at the results of their four war loans? Do you think this justified?

The Germans have, no doubt, made immense efforts, even to the extent of mortgaging future income and raising Belgian bank balances, but I am impressed by the results that the German public, and for those reasons, having taken the precaution immediately after the outbreak of war to declare bank notes inconvertible, the German Government proceeded rapidly to increase the amount of paper money in the country. It floated its first loan, the success of which was largely due to the paper money, it had itself created. It then, as once renewed, the policy of inflation until the moment seemed good for gathering in "bank" as heavily depreciated as also this newly created money through the issue of a fresh loan. This method is being repeated for the fifth time, and can be repeated indefinitely so long as confidence is not completely broken by the Government's policy.

THE GERMAN MARKET. The German market is a very interesting one. It is a market in which the Government has been able to raise large sums of money, and to do so by means of a policy of inflation.

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the capital thus made liquid should (to a large extent) neither leave the country nor find any other employment than in financing the Government. The result is that the money market has been extremely easy, and the Government, having assumed the position not only of sole borrower, but of a borrower whose appeals few financiers or prominent business men dare to resist, has been able to float its loan on terms which by no means reflect the real state of Germany's credit.

Can you give any figures which indicate inflation?

Without going into any argument as to the total amount of the inflation, which has been the subject of controversy in Continental papers, we may take the Reichsbank return as an indication, though not a complete measure of the inflation. The last comparative return which I have seen showed on September 15th, 1916, a bank note circulation of 6,878 million marks; on September 15th, 1915, the figure was 5,671 millions; on September 15th, 1914, it was 4,064 millions; from September 15th, 1914, it was 1,807 millions. A new form of paper currency, has been introduced since the outbreak of war in the form of loan notes, of which the total on September 15th, 1916, amounted to 1,750 million marks. German financiers have been showing considerable uneasiness about this inflation for more than a year, as may be seen in many articles in the financial press.

GERMANY'S AFTER WAR PROBLEMS. It is pointed out in Germany that their war loans are subscribed in Germany itself, so that after the war the country as a whole will be no worse off than before. Great Britain, on the other hand, has been borrowing largely in America. What is your opinion on this matter?

Of course, borrowing at home is to be preferred, provided that the production is taken beforehand, as has been done in Great Britain, to meet the interest and sinking fund expenses of the loan by new taxation. Germany has neglected to do so, and will find it far harder to raise new taxation in the bad times following the war. Their difficulties will not be lessened by the fact that the whole problem of taxation is complicated by the constitutional relations between the Empire and the Federal States, and that the wealthy landed classes, on the strength of antiquated political privileges, have always refused, and, to judge from the tone of their Press, are as determined to refuse in the future, to bear their fair share of taxation. After the war the business men who have lent their capital to the State will require it again for the re-establishment of their businesses, and I fancy they will be faced by considerable difficulties in trying to get it all back into liquid form.

As to your borrowing abroad? "We have borrowed in the United States, but the bulk of our borrowing has been at home. What we have raised abroad is a small fraction of our borrowing, is very simply secured, and represents a comparatively small amount compared with our proved resources. Germany would have been very glad both to buy and to borrow abroad if she had been in a position to do so: I need only point to the fact that the German loan raised early in the war in the American market and to her efforts in other countries, which, so far as one can judge, do not appear to have been very successful. With us it was not a case of any difficulty in raising the money at home, but a question of exchange. We have been able to supplement our home resources by giving large orders for our own goods and services to the United States, and to raise loans there was the best way of paying for these. But even in the matter of foreign borrowing, I think we shall in the end be better off than Germany. She is not borrowing abroad now for the best of all reasons, because she cannot. But what of the time after the war? What of Germany's position then? She has exhausted her stock of many essential raw materials. Her live stock is seriously diminished. When peace comes she will be eager to import immense quantities of raw material, and she will be obliged to import food. It seems to me that she will then be most anxious to raise foreign loans. She will have to face enormous difficulties as to exchange. Recently a well-known German financial writer lamented in a quaint but expressive phrase that his country was cut off from the green fields of confidence where the milliard credits grow. That was a wistful confession of the real facts. The grapes are sour. In the end, Germany will be only too thankful if she can repay her indebtedness to foreign countries far larger than ours.

One more question: As to foreign exchanges? That is the most important topic of all. The foreign exchange, indeed, the position of the world of the financial judgment of Germany and Great Britain. Securing judicial crisis "terrorism" where the German market stands as a great discount. In Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, the currencies of which are once renewed, the policy of inflation until the moment seemed good for gathering in "bank" as heavily depreciated as also this newly created money through the issue of a fresh loan. This method is being repeated for the fifth time, and can be repeated indefinitely so long as confidence is not completely broken by the Government's policy.

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(EAST COASTS VIA CAPE TOWN).

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"KAWO MARU" Sunday, 14th Jan., at 10 a.m.
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Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

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S.S. HANU MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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THE Steamers leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 30 days. This service is supplemented by the leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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HAIKIAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins FRIDAY, 19th Jan. at 11 a.m.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PRESIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying the Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual. Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (where arrangements) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay, to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 30, 1916. 1203

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's steamer "TOKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for Japan, Honchiku, San Francisco, Mexico and Central and South America Ports, at an early date.

For information regarding freight etc. kindly apply to the undersigned.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Hongkong.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1916. 1200

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "SHINYO MARU" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to make immediate delivery of Cargo, from Hongkong.

Cargo remaining undelivered on WEDNESDAY, 10th January at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 14th January, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All claims and damaged Cargo will be handled at the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th January, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 18th January.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, Jan. 6, 1917. 1402

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF MADRID" Captain Wm. Galt, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 16th January, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which time they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th January will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce at their own expense and risk, a Bill of Lading, signed by the Superintendent of the Godown, and a Bill of Lading, signed by the Superintendent of the Godown, and a Bill of Lading, signed by the Superintendent of the Godown.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1917. 1411

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The Hongkong Hotel.

The Hongkong Ferry Wharf.

The Kowloon Ferry Wharf.

The Upper Peak Tram Station.

The Lower Peak Tram Station.

We Cheong (The Great Street).

Sing Cheong (Kowloon).

Agents.

THE DIARY.

General Memoranda.
Saturday, Jan. 13.—
 10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
 11 a.m.—Ellis Karkor School's Prize Giving.
 2 p.m.—Cricket—H.K. C.C. v. Kowloon on H.K. C.C. ground.
Monday, Jan. 15.—
 3 p.m.—Auction of Sites for Booths and Markets at Happy Valley.
 5.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Denham Fuller in the Helena May Institute.
Wednesday, Jan. 17.—
 10.30 a.m.—Auction of Sites for Booths and Markets at Happy Valley.
 Noon.—Presentation of Prizes by Lady May at Bellvue Public School.
Thursday, Jan. 18.—
 Noon.—Auction of H.K. "Kung Ting" at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.
Tuesday, Jan. 23.—
 Chinese New Year.
 General Holiday.
Wednesday, Jan. 24.—
 Burns Night.
Friday, Jan. 26.—
 5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders and Subscribers to St. John's Cathedral.
Saturday, Jan. 27.—
 Entries close for Hongkong Race Meeting.

TO LET

TO LET.

N.O. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
 Six rooms, unfurnished.
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DENNIS & BOWLEY.
 Hongkong, Jan. 8, 1917. 1409

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
 Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 59

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, 9, George's Buildings.
 Apply to—
SHAW, TOMES & Co.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 511

TO LET.

FURNISHED, with immediate possession, No. 2, Radnor, No. 121 The Peak, 5 Rooms.
 Apply to—
J.W.C.B.
 c/o GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
 Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1241

TO LET.

FLATS in "Two Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 901

TO LET—FURNISHED.

3 MOUNTAIN VIEW, Peak.
 Apply to—
H.E. POLLOCK,
 Prince's Buildings.
 Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

N.O. 43 Egin Street.
 Apply to—
PEROT SMITH, SETH AND ELEMING.
 Hongkong, Oct. 31, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

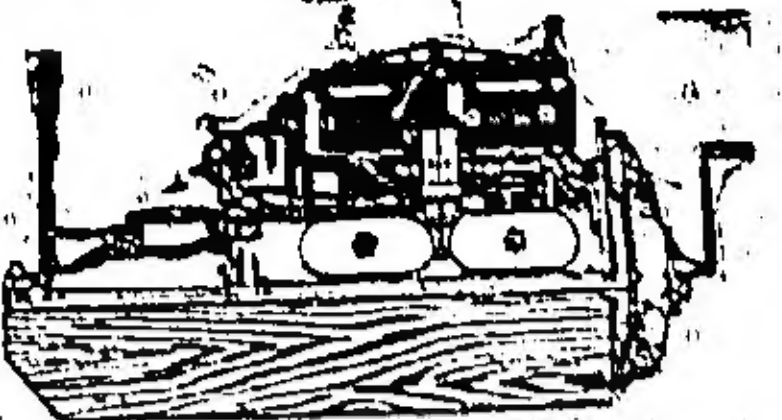
OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
 OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
 HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
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 No. 21 Wong Nei Chong Road.
 HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

THREE ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TO LET ON FOR SALE.
 Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 16,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.
 Apply to—
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 Alexander Buildings.
 Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

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 "THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



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ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VUEZ ROAD-CENTRAL.

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FULL REPORTS.

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Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

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The rates of Postage on letters to the Chinese Post Office are now as follows: To Canton, Fatsien, Chan Chuen and Whampoa. 3 cents for each letter. To Other Parts of China 4 cents for each letter or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS.

OUTWARD.
 For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
 Tai O 5.00 P.M.
 Tai Po 10.00 A.M. 2.30 A.M.
 Cheung Chow 9.00 P.M.
 Shatohok, Shatin and Sheungshui 4.00 P.M.
 Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley 4.30 P.M.

INWARD.
 Canton, Samui, Regia, 5 P.M. and Wuchow Letters 6 P.M.
 Macao 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.
 Kowloon 8.00 P.M. 9.00 P.M.
 Nantun and Samui 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.
 Shamshun 10.00 A.M. 2.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
 Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.
 Canton 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M. 1.30 P.M.
 Tai Ping 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
 Shek Kiu 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
 Kowloon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
 Kowloon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
 Kowloon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

Temperature.

Hongkong, January 11, 1917.
 Barometer 9 A.M. 30.47
 Do 1 P.M. 30.30
 Do 4 P.M. 30.23
 Thermometer 9 A.M. 58
 Do 1 P.M. 66
 Do 4 P.M. 68
 Do 7 P.M. 68
 Do 10 P.M. 68
 Do 11 P.M. 68
 Do 12 A.M. 68
 Do 1 P.M. 68
 Do 2 P.M. 68
 Do 3 P.M. 68
 Do 4 P.M. 68
 Do 5 P.M. 68
 Do 6 P.M. 68
 Do 7 P.M. 68
 Do 8 P.M. 68
 Do 9 P.M. 68
 Do 10 P.M. 68
 Do 11 P.M. 68
 Do 12 A.M. 68

SKIN TROUBLE
BURNT LIKE FIRE

Itched Very Bad. Could Not Sleep. Very Uncomfortable.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"The trouble began on my arms like small eruptions and spread to my chest and wrists. It was very uncomfortable. The itching was very bad at night and they burnt like fire. I could not sleep with them when I got warm."
 "At last I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, as I was using Cuticura Soap at the time. Before I had finished the sample I found relief so I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment. Cuticura Soap and Ointment healed my arms." (Signed) Mrs. H. Brader, Grimsley Grove, Manby Rd., Louth, Lincs, Eng. January 23, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 2-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold throughout the world.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
 Quarter hour 10 cents
 Half hour 20
 One hour 30
 Three hours 80
 Six hours 150
 Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) \$1.00
 If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
 Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour 0.68 cents
 Three hours \$1.00
 Six hours 1.50
 Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour \$0.15 0.30
 Half hour 0.30 0.40
 One hour 0.30 0.60
 Two hours 0.80 0.90
 Three hours 0.70 1.00
 Six hours 1.00 1.50
 Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) 1.50 2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong or engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes 5 cents
 Quarter hour 10
 Half hour 15
 One hour 20
 Every subsequent hour 30

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour 5 cents
 Half hour 15
 Hour 20
 Every subsequent hour 10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than

IV.—To 4th mile.

single 75 cents—1 hour.

return \$1.00—2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 8th mile—

single \$1.20—2 hours.

return \$2.00—4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single \$2.00—2 hours.

return \$3.00—4 hours.

Beyond 11th to 14th mile—

single \$3.00—2 hours.

return \$4.50—4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 14th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Taim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sallors' Home 04 cents.

From Sallors' Home to Government Civil Hospital 04

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower 04

From Clock Tower to Race Course 10

From Clock Tower to Bay View House 12

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House 08

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour 10 cents.

Half hour 20

One hour 30

Two hours 45

Three 60

Four 75

Five 90

Six 1.00

One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50

If a vehicle be discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.15—No returns from Japan or N.E. China. Pressure has decreased slightly in all other districts, except over the Philippines where it is nearly stationary.

The anticyclone remains stationary over China. It has weakened slightly, but is still intense.

Fresh to strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.27 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 12th January—
 1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N. to N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.
 2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: The same as No. 1.
 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN JANUARY.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Nights end and begins during the month of January, 1917.

Date.	Ends.	Begin.
Jan. 11th.	6.33 a.m.	6.39 p.m.
" 12th.	6.33	6.10
" 13th.	6.33	6.11
" 14th.	6.33	6.11
" 15th.	6.33	6.12
" 16th.	6.33	6.12
" 17th.	6.33	6.12
" 18th.	6.33	6.12
" 19th.	6.33	6.12
" 20th.	6.33	6.12
" 21st.	6.33	6.12
" 22nd.	6.33	6.12
" 23rd.	6.33	6.12
" 24th.	6.33	6.12
" 25th.	6.33	6.12
" 26th.	6.33	6.12
" 27th.	6.33	6.12
" 28th.	6.33	6.12
" 29th.	6.33	6.12
" 30th.	6.33	6.12
" 31st.	6.33	6.12

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JANUARY 11, 1917.—a.m.

JANUARY 11, 1917.—a.m.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction. Force.	Wind.
W'atsook	5 a.					
Manaru	5 a.					
Hatodate	"					
Tokio	"					
Kobe	"					
Yokohama	"					
Kyushima.	"					
Shima	"					
Naha	"					
Ishijima	"					
Bonin Island	"					
Shooloo	5 a.					
Wakana	"					
Hankow	"					
Tientsin	"					
Kiukiang	"					
Changhai	"					
Shanghai	"	30.71	18	75	W 9	b
Tientsin	"	30.68	26	88	W 10	1
Shanghai	"	30.49	18	73	W 7	1
Sharp Pk.	"	30.69	44	37	W 4	b
Amoy	"	30.69	44	37	W 4	b
Swatow	6 a.					
Takoku	5 a.	30.63	48	70	W 4	a
Tientsin	"	30.41	39			0
Tientsin	"	30.38	46			4
Kochin	"	30.37	57		W 7	b
Shanghai	"	30.40	54		W 8	1
Canton	"					
Hongkong	6 a.	30.46	45	36	W 2	0
Gap Rock	"	30.45			W 5	4
Macao	"	30.47	43		W 4	0
Wenhoo	9 a.					
Falhook	"					
Shanghai	"	30.33	57		W 6	1
Panlleu	7 a.	31.51	34	42	W 2	0
Tientsin	"	30.33	57		W 6	1
C. H. S. James	"	29.94	66		W 4	0
Aparr	6 a.					
Dagupan	"	29.74	73	62	W 4	1
Manila	"	30.04	73	78	W 1	0
Yokohama	"					
Tachibana	"					
Iolito	"					
Sarago	"					
Lubuan	"	29.84	78	91	W 4	1